Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be for-warded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"COL. BENTON'S HISTORY .-- ON THE REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM GEORGIA."

[Continued from the National Intelligencer of November 26.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. GENTLEMEN: If Col. Buston had been as solicitous to make a just report of the circumstances connected with the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and my position and long experience in our Indian relations to convict them of having acted in bad faith towards gentlemen, the trouble of publishing my remarks upon it. Col. Benton charges in his "History," as published in the National Intelligencer of the 18th ultimo:

First. That " a great fraud in an Indian treaty (the treaty with the Creek Indians of January 24, 1826) was detected and frustrated"—by himself, of course. Second. That "Mr. McKenney, (meaning me,) the Indian bureau clerk, was the actual negotiator of the treaty;" and
Third. That "this great fraud was with his (my) cogni-

Thus "a great fraud" is announced, and with it I am connected, under what form of participation Col. BENTON leaves the public to infer. It shall be my business to show the great injustice of both the charge and the implication; as also that I was neither "the actual nor nominal negotiator of the treaty." I will do this by

First. In what this alleged "great fraud" consisted. Second. That, fraud or no fraud, it was not "in the

treaty."
Third. Who, and who alone, were concerned in it. Fourth. What sort of "cognizance" I had of it, and when, and where, and by whom it was for the first time

made known to me; as also what was my action upon it, and what steps were taken by Mr. Barbour in relation I rely for a full and satisfactory exposition of the foregoing propositions upon a report made by me to Mr. Barbour at the time, and which was made in compliance with

his call upon me in the words following: "State what you know of the progressive steps taken by me (Mr. Barbour) in regard to the late treaty and immediately preceding the opening of the negotiation and which led to its execution, and particularly as it respects a list of the money which the chiefs prepared, containing the sums which they require should be paid over to them imme-

diately, and in this city braced by the foregoing propositions, and this will be

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

" Office Indian Affairs, May 15, 1826. "The treaty was then drawn (as it appears in its pre-sent form, without its supplemental article) and agreed to. "At this period, and after the signing of the treaty, Ridge and Vann brought a paper to me, saying, the chiefs had agreed to the payments to the persons whose names were upon it, and in the sums opposite each, respectively.' I told them it was their own affair, the treaty providing for a payment of the whole 217,600 dollars to the chiefs of the nation immediately after its ratification : and it would be for them (the chiefs) to make whatever distribution of the money they might esteem proper; but suggested that it might not be the best de, as the nation was interested in the distribution, and might except to it.

I then took the paper to you and explained these views. You were much engaged at the time, and answered that you presumed it was their own affair, and however proper it might be to see a more general equalization of it through the nation, yet you supposed it must rest with them.

I returned and asked Ridge and Vann their object for having the apportionment made here?* They answered they wanted it counted here and sealed up, and given to each person, as preferable to having it done in the nation. 11 told them it could not be done here; but the cashier of the Branch Bank would no doubt oblige them

by seeing it so counted and sealed. This afterwards became a subject of consideration with you. You spoke to me in regard to it; and it having been intimated that probably the inferior and less intelligent of the chiefs might not know what arrangement was made as to the sums and the manner of applying them, I sent for Ridge and Vann, and asked them to state distinctly whether every member of the delegation knew as well as they did the mode which they had adopted for the distribution of the money? Ridge frankly answered, 'No; but that Opothleyoholo and Charles Coonells

knew, and that was enough.

"I reported this to you, when you directed me to send for the delegation. This was after the supplemental article of the treaty was agreed to and sent to the Senate. They came. You then represented to them the danger that might arise from so partial a distribution of their money. as their people at home might not submit to it. You were answered 'They knew what they were doing. then directed the interpreter to say that you had no de-sire to control that over which the treaty had given them the power; but, as the paper had been handed to you, you wished to rend it, and know whether they had all agreed to have the disposition made of the money which was therein indicated. They answered, each and individually, ' Yes,' repeating that it was their own arrangement, and the fears you had expressed in regard to the probable effects of such a course upon their people at home need not be indulged, for that they would see that their people ratified the arrangement, as in the event of any dissatisfaction they had their annuity and this very money, and would so apply it as to satisfy all; and that that very paper and all that has been written would be read and fully explained in council to their people on their return home. You told them you still had your

fears, but could only advise. "THO. L. McKENNEY. "To Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War."

Now, Mr. Barbour knew whether this response to se much of his call as is contained in the above extract was true or not true. He endorsed its truth by adopting and sending the whole report to the Senate.

Mr. Barbour says, in his note addressed to Mr. Benton and Mr. McLane which accompanied my report: "Its distribution," (that is, the apportionment of a portion of the price to be paid for the lands by the chiefs among themselves,) "at their instance, is considered no affair of this Government, except so far as humanity was concerned in preventing disturbance. To my advice they (the the reputation of an esteemed friend of mine, now abchiefs) replied, their authority as representing their tribe had not been questioned as to the sale of their lands, and they could not see the propriety of its being doubted as to the receipt of the purchase money, and that they were willing to be responsible for all consequences." that absent friend and to myself.

mode of distributing the money was not known, and I

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE

Dellars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight stances as chairman of the committee of the Senate. He

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten or more copies.

Stances as chairman of the committee of the Senate. He had my report, endorsed by Mr. Barbour, before him, as also Mr. Barbour's letter. He knew in what consisted the "great fraud," and that it was not "in the treaty," and that it was confined to the chiefs themselves, as also that they were counselled by both Mr. Barbour and my-self not to dispose of the money according to the plan as decided upon by them; but to take it all home, and there make a distribution of it in a way more equal, and thus save themselves from the probable consequences that might follow so partial a distribution of it. I say Col. Benton knew all this. He knew, further, what was the sort of "cognizance" I had of it; and he alone perhaps knows why he did not make his "History" to correspond

knows why he did not make his "History" to correspond with these recorded facts in the case.

But, again: Col. Benton says "I was the actual negotiator of the treaty." If this were so I certainly could have no motive for denying it. The treaty is not even tinged with a "fraud." "great" or shall, fix structure and form are unexceptionable. No "bribery" of any sort was employed to bring the chiefs to terms. The object was just and its end pacific. But I was neither "the actual" nor nominal "negotiator of that treaty." My position was subordinate, as were my duties. These I discharged faithfully, but always within the circle of my recharged faithfully, but always within the circle of my rethe making of the treaty with the Creek Indians, at lations to the Secretary of War. It is true I was honored Washington, in January, 1826, as he has been to censure by his confidence, and he received from me such light as

enabled me to impart.

My flat denial of the truth of Col. Benton's assertion Georgia in neglecting to fulfil the compact with that State will, I am sure, be deemed sufficient; but I confidently of 1802, and libel me, I should have been spared the un- refer to Gen. Cass, whose services Mr. Barbour put in re pleasant duty of commenting on his "history," and you, quisition during the negotiation of that treaty, and to whom Mr. Barbour admits he owed much of the success of the negotiation, as a witness to prove the truth of my

> I rely upon the foregoing to satisfy the public that I was not "the actual negotiator of the treaty" with the Creeks of 1826, as unequivocally charged by Col. Benton in his "History," and also to prove what sort of connexion I had with that alleged "great fraud" which he anhe connects me. I have shown that there was no fraud, "great" or small, which had the most remote connexion ith the making of that treaty on the part of any officer of the Government; and that the true character of the fraud to which Col. Benton refers was entirely one-sided and related wholly, and without the knowledge or suspi-cion of what was going on by the party acting for the United States till after the treaty was made, to the Indians themselves, and the manner in which it was agreed among themselves to divide a large portion of the consideration noney agreed to be paid them under the treaty.
>
> I know of but one attempt to connect a "great fraud"

with the making of that treaty, and that was by Col. Benton himself. He admits the fact, but draws over his relation to that proposed bribery a veil, the object of which loubtless is to soften the features of his proposition and hide their deformity from the public eye. Hear him: "The Secretary (Mr. Barbour) was very willing to do all this," (that is, procure a supplemental article ceding all the lands in Georgia,) "but said it was impossible, that the chiefs would not agree to it. I recommended him to make some presents so as to overcome their opposition, which he most innocently declined, because it would savor of bribery." And then announces: "In the mean time it had been communicated to me that the trea-

This announcement, it is true, was well calculated to put in the background Col. Benton's proposal "to make some presents, so as to overcome their opposition," &c.; and it was behind the shelter of this "great bribery" Col. Benton would hide his own bribery plan. But the record tells us how that proposition was received by Mr. Bar-bour and with what indignant rebuke he met it. Mr. The entire report may be found in American State
Papers No. 6, Indian Affairs, vol 2, pages 665-6. I shall
take from it no more than will cover the grounds eminfluential chiefs with secret gratuities, justified, as it was ment, I peremptorily refused to do so; and determined that whatever was given as the price of the land should ap-pear on the face of the treaty;" adding, as I have beore inserted it, "its distribution, at their own instance. s considered no affair of this Government," &c.

Now, then, as this letter was addressed to Col. Benton and Mr. McLane, if Mr. Barbour's version of Col. Benton's plan for a bribery of "the influential chiefs" had not been true to the letter, why did he not at the time except to it; but if it is true, (and none will doubt it,) ther that "some presents be made to overcome their objection," &c. will have to give place to the bolder outline of Mr. Barbour's testimony, which shows that Col. Benton's proposition was to "spproach," not the entire delegation, but "the influential chiefs"—with what? "Some pre-sents?" No, but "with secret gratuities." "Secret," the very worst form of bribery. It was high time, after such a proposal and such a rebuke as Mr. Barbour flung in its ace, that some fuss of some sort should be made to divert public attention from both the bribery project of Col. Senton and the indignant rebuke with which it was met. To set Mr. Barbour down as "the actual negotiator of the treaty" in which "a great fraud" was connected after that, and that "he was cognizant of it," would have been too daring, when, in order to establish the "great fraud," it was necessary to make another "the actual negotiator of the treaty," when the honor of the negotiator, and of course a "cognizance" of that "great fraud;" was shifted from Mr. Barbour's shoulders to mine. This, it must be confessed, was a most ingenious contrivance. Mr. Barbour is dead; Col. Benton knew it. No voice from the tomb could be uttered to correct this " History of Col. Benton. But the author of that "History" sho have remembered that the records were alive, and that their language is beyond his power to silence or ingenuity to pervert.

I repeat, the only proposition for a bribery project to secure the completion of the Creek Treaty of Washington of January, 1826, which ever came to my knowledge was by Col. Benton himself; nor was it presented as he says it was; that is, if Mr. Barbour's uncontradicted testimon contradicted, I mean, till now) is entitled to belies And who doubts it?

THOS. L. McKENNEY. Formerly Chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1853.

THE TREATY OF PAYNE'S LANDING.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: GENTLEMEN: Your paper of the 26th of November contains a long article, signed "THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington," reprehending ex-Senator Benton and the comments in his forthcoming book on the course of the Federal Government towards the State of Georgia respecting the Creek and Cherokee Indians formerly in that State.

Mr. McKexxey insists that the treaty of "Indian Springs," concluded with the Georgia Indians on the 12th of February, 1825, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 7th of March, 1825, and annulled by the treaty of Washington of January 24th, 1826, was a gross fraud and outrage upon the "Creek nation:" and he denounces all concerned in the negotiation and ratification thereof in unmeasured terms. His publication is generally quite uninteresting to me, and I do not presume the public feel any deep concern respecting these old by-gone affairs. I am not disposed to intermeddle, either as to the statements made or arguments advanced. in any part of his long letter, except in the three sentences hereafter quoted. What he there says concerns sent from the country on public service, and also in some degree myself; and a refutation of the injurious accusa-

willing to be responsible for all consequences."

The foregoing shows that the "great fraud" consisted in a certain proposed distribution of a portion of the money arising out of the sale of their lands by the chiefs who made the treaty among themselves, and that, however unequal or unjust it might be to their people at home, it was a matter that concerned themselves; that it was not "in the treaty;" and that my "cognizance" of their mode of distributing the money was not known, and I others was improper, says as follows:

"As well might Col. Benton have referred to the ratifimode of distributing the money was not known, and may add not even suspected by me, until brought to my knowledge in the way and at the time stated in my report. It has been shown, moreover, that I did not think it just to their nation that such a distribution should be made, and also what were the steps taken by Mr. Barmade, and also what were the steps taken

Gen. JAMES GADSDEN, of South Carolina, the present Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, was the commissioner who, on the 9th of May, 1832, "negotiated" the "treaty of Payne's Landing." It was ratified on the 12th of April, 1834, as be made in my behalf. Long a resident citizen of Florida, and occupying positions that enabled me to know the course of the Federal and Territorial Governments and of the people of Florida towards the Seminoles, up to the period when that treaty was concluded and ratified, I deny the truth of the accusations made in the quotation above given from Mr. McKenney's publication. I would not willingly participate in a "downright infringement of the rights" of any, whether "Indian" or white man, of the rights" of any, whether "Indian" or white man, and I claim to have aided actively, though in a subaltern capacity, in the "negotiation" of that treaty. If "dishonor" and "inhumanity" can justly be imputed to any one on account thereof, I am also guilty. It is perhaps true that in this case, as respects my humble self, I might be content with the consideration that Mr. McKenney involves in his accusations of turpitude, wickedness, inhumanity, and dishonor the entire body of the United States Senate of April, 1834, when the treaty of Payne's Landing was ratified; and more than two-thirds of the Senate of May, 1836, when the Cherokee treaty of "New Echota" was ratified, and also more than two-thirds of the Senate of March, 1825, when the treaty of "Indian on this sp Springs" was ratified; and likewise Presidents Monroe and Jackson, and Secretaries Calhoun and Cass, as well as Mr. Sec Jackson, and Secretaries Calhoun and Cass, as well as Gen. Gadsden and other gentlemen of high character. But I scorn, in behalf of my absent friend Gen. Gadsden or for myself, to use such shield, impregnable though it be, against the assaults of the ci divant "Chief of the Indian Bureau at Washington," holding that it is due to the Austrian Minister—actuated certainly by the nicest sense of diplomatic courtesy—has taken care to all adventurers and seditious propagandists that

As to the inhumanity imputed, Mr. McKenney is peculiarly unfortunate in having selected the Seminole nation and the treaty of Payne's Landing to sustain such a charge, as a reference to facts, recorded in the national statute book and in printed documents of Congress, will

abundantly prove.

In the year 1831 the Peninsular Seminoles were scourged with pestilence and famine. The corn crops failed from unprecedented droughts in the spring and summer of that year. Superadded to this calamity, the smallpox broke out among them, carrying off hundreds of their men, women, and children. An endemic malignant fever followed these misfortunes, and the effects of hurricanes and floods of unparalleled violence and extent in the known history of the peninsula reduced them to utter destitution. Many of the white settlers near to them contributed to their relief by liberal donations of corn and meat to avert absolute starvation. The plunder of and ment to avert absolute starvation. The plunder of the frontier settlements by the Indians to obtain food did not take place only because the warriers of the nation were too enfeebled by disease and suffering to engage in such a course. The sad tale of the suffering of the 2c minoles reached the ear of Congress, and by the act of 5th of May, 1832, the War Department was directed to furnish them medicine, and especially, by vaccination, to arrest their annihilation by smallpox, a disease, with the

Indians and negroes, in six cases out of ten fatal. Do these acts display "inhumanity ?" Were they deeds Congress, by the act of 31st of May, 1832, appropriated several thousand dellars for the purchase of corn and other provisions for them, in consequence (as is especially recited in the act) of "the failure of their crops" of the previous year. Was this an act of "inhumanity," or "wickedness," or of "dishonor?" Nor can it be truly insinuated that these things were done to induce (or bribe) the Seminoles to agree to the treaty of Payne's Landing. The respective dates of the treaty and of the acts cited conclusively dispose of any such insinuation. It is proper also to notice that the treaty contains no stipulation whatever by the United States to render such assistance. It was entirely gratuitous.

The council with the Seminoles at Payne's Landing was neld between the 1st and 9th of May, 1832, and it was convened at the instance and earnest request of the Semi-nole nation. Not only were the principal head chiefs present at that council, but the masses of the nation attend-Few were absent except those who were feebled by disease to travel. The Indians had become disheartened by their condition. The white settlements in Florida made under the treaty of Camp Moultrie, ne-gotiated in September, 1823, (while Mr. McKenney was "Chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington,") had restricted their hunting privileges; and their most intelligent and sagacious chiefs were appalled at the prospect before them, and freely admitted that the only me sure to avert the speedy extinction of the nation was their emigration to the reserved Indian territory west of the State of Arkansas. Serious difficulties, however, existed between some of the Seminoles and the Georgia Creeks, who had previously emigrated west, or were then about to remove. Not a few of the elder Seminole warriors were fugitives from the Creek Nation for offences comnitted years before against the Indian laws, by which their lives had been forfeited. The Indian code is relentless. Sentences under it never die. There is no limitation of time as to their execution. As can readily be imagined, some of these Indians entertained apprehensions that the Creeks, upon the opportunity being afforded by the suggested union of the Seminoles with them in the west, would rigorously enforce the punishments for all unatoned crimes. "Arpiaka," or "Sam Jones," was one of these fugitives for crime, and indeed the same may be said with truth of nearly every one of the prominent first objectants to emigration. There were also many un-settled differences between Creeks and Seminoles as to rights of descent in respect of chieftainship or rank and as to property, especially as to numerous slaves then in the Seminele nation claimed by Creeks. Some of the Seminole claimants and also some of the negro slaves did from the outset express apprehensions of trouble with the after the conclusion of the treaty of Payne's Landing, in May, 1832, that the influence thereby created against emigration became formidable. Those considerations, however, constituted then, as they have ever since, and as at this time they constitute, the real obstacles to the emigration of the entire Seminole nation west. "Sam Jones's" anticipations of punishment by the Creeks for the crimes of ancient days, for which he fled from them, and "Billy Bowlegs" fears of "Wild Cat" and anothe rival for supremacy in the Seminole nation, are the true difficulties preventing the removal west of the seven or eight hundred of their fellows yet in the Everglades.

At the council of Payne's Landing the influence of the

wisest, most patriotic, and disinterested counsellors of the nation prevailed. That influence had not become weakened by the unceasing and insidious efforts against removal used by the fugitive Creeks, and by the claimants of disputed property, and for contested precedence, art-fully directed to the young Seminole warriors and to the negro slaves. But these efforts, aided by ill-advised courses of the Federal Government and some of its agents in 1833, '34, and '35, ultimately resulted in open hostile esistance to emigration by the mass of the nation and in the war that commenced at the end of the last year above named, and which is yet to be finally closed.

I doubt not that if Gan Gadwley had in May 1999. insisted upon a treaty with the Seminole nation, then assembled at Payne's Landing, providing for the absolute unconditional, and immediate removal west those who subsequently became openly hostile to emigration would not then have ventured to oppose the popular feeling and general conviction of the nation, caused by its then utterly dependant and desperate condition. A recurrence to the stipulations of the treaty be did make will show that such was not his course. It was dictated by feelings of liberality and justice; by a desire not merely to do justice, but to satisfy the Indians that such was the object | trouble. of the Government, and that it intended to aid and pro-

less iniquitous outrage upon the Creek Indians and their 'guarantied' rights by the treaty of the Indian Springs. Does that man live who, with a knowledge of the circumstances attending all three of these so-called treaties, will designate them as being any thing short of downright infringements on the rights of the Indians, and derogatory alike to the honor and humanity of those who negotiated and the power that ratified them? There would seem to be one exception, at least so far as the treaty of the Indian Springs is concerned."

of an individual for the first time assailed during a life of activity mainly devoted to the public service.

On the whole, I suppose Col. McKenney to belong to a class of sentimental persons who, in utter ignorance of their sanction treat the matter in such "lady-like and holyday terms" as to afford indirect encouragement.

The Courier and Enquirer of this city is at any rate one of the honorable exceptions from this rule, and calls things by their right names, in pure Saxon, in the follow-treaty of the Indian Springs is concerned."

I am explement with much respect your obscilent service. I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient se

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

ceive either the approbation or the sympathy of our citizens, particularly when he adds, that, whilst thus enjoying "the freedom guarantied to him as a citizen or inchoate citizen," his purpose to carry on and stimulate revolutionary movements in Europe. Mr. MITCHELL has fallen into the same error as Kossuth, who "went up like a rocket and came down like the stick," when he attempted to dictate to Americans what their national policy should be, and to unsettle the fundamental basis on which our foreign relations have been regulated ever since we had a Government

I have not met a single individual here who does not in strong terms condemn the course of Mr. MITCHELL, and draw the most unfavorable conclusions as to him, in comparison with the modesty and propriety of conduct exhibited by his fellow-sufferer and exile, MEAGHER.

The remarks of the New York Commercial Advertiser on this speech are peculiarly appropriate, and I refer you

the United States will in no wise sanction or protect them if they engage in fraudulent machinations for disturbing the internal quiet of other nations; and he fur-ther declares 'that the United States will do as much as

any of the European Powers to promote tranquillity." What, for a person placed in the circumstances of Mr.

MITCHELL, could be in worse taste than the following: "No secretary or man shall charge me with fraud. I m a professed revolutionist now, an adventurer, a seditious propagandist. I mean to make use of the freedom guarantied to me as a citizen or inchoate citizen of America to help and to stimulate the movement of European Democracy, and especially of Irish independence. I mean to claim for the revolutionary refugees here not only the hospitality and the comity of America, but also her sympathy and active friendship; nay, I claim for them that america shall be to them the very standing ground prayed for by Archimedes, whereon they may plant a lever that shall move the world."

Mr. MITCHELL will soon flud out, if he has not already concludes its remarks by saying:

as it deserves. But comment is scarcely necessary. We as it deserves. But comment is scarcely necessary. We are much mistaken if every American citizen, and a large audience present do, thousands of wool-growers will turn from the business would have been terrible. The accident resulted from naturalized, Whig or Democrat, who reads these passages with disgust, and their flocks will be allowed to dwindle, the weakness of the roof itself, which was designed as such an unjust attack should be made upon an officer of the American Government by a man who at the moment he uttered it was enjoying American hospitality.'

The next California steamer will probably give us the finale of the fillibustering expedition. I greatly fear our Government has lost a fine opportu-

nity for a display of proper energy and promptness for checking such atrocious proceedings and vindicating the character of the country from the imputation of fostering and encouraging them.

The United States, I believe, have no war steamer on the Pacific coast, but they could readily have made an arrangement with some of the steam companies for the charter of one of the fine steamers to be found at some of the Pacific ports of the Isthmus, and might have sent out by the steamer that left here on the 20th an officer of the navy, with a pair of epaulets on his shoulders, to take the command and move at once up the coast to intercept the marauders before they could do other mischief or further commit the country.

A prompt action of this kind would have had a very favorable effect upon our present important negotiations with Mexico whilst the delay may tend greatly to embarrass them, besides giving an advantage to the British interest, as the English Minister at Mexico has, it appears, placed a war steamer at the control of the Mexican Government to proceed in pursuit of this petty expedition. It may, however, now become a more formidable affair. for it is understood that the handful of men have returned for reinforcements, which they will probably find less difficulty in procuring, upon the exaggerated representations which they will make as to the impunity with which some fifty or sixty men landed and carried on their operations.

and that five hundred would overrun and hold the country. If the present or any increased force has landed on Mexican territory, our Government of course could not the other, the Cheat, which is the main stem, retains the interfere with them, or if they are captured either on general course, passing through a singularly picturesque land or sea by the Mexican authorities they will proba- mountain region, yet with much fertile land well adapbly be summarily executed, and thus produce popular excitement leading to further trouble. These probable McClurg and Wall, made an excursion there last summer consequences might have been fully guarded against, had for the purpose of sketching. The first is an historical the Administration, in the way indicated above, inter- painter, who has had the best opportunities for study in cepted the expedition on the high seas and brought the Europe in cultivating his eminent talents. Mr. Wall is parties into an American port, to be there dealt with as exclusively devoted to landscape painting, and I will say parties into an American port, to be there dealt with as the law directs. Another good and highly important result from such a course would have been the checking of States. From sketches taken by him last summer he future undertakings of the kind; for if the Administra- has executed several exquisite views on the Cheat river tion does not show that they are opposed to all such and neighboring streams. I cannot but feel regret that things, and will visit those engaged in these predatory and piratical expeditions with the full punishment of the laws, they will be kept in hot water during their whole term of office. The President expresses his determination to put down all such attempts, so far as he has power or authority to do so, and I have no doubt he is perfectly sincere in these declarations; but there is, notwithstanding, a lurking belief in the minds of some, and particularly of those disposed to engage in these lawless expeditions, that a Democratic Administration rather favors them secretly; and it will require some overt and energetic action on the part of the President to dispel this delusion. The want of action in the present case is even quoted here as proof that the Cabinet at Washington are not particularly anxious on the subject. In this, I think, justice is not done to their motives.

It is, however, not yet too late to adopt the mode indicated above, and it is to be hoped that some discreet and | dant that they were hardly ranked among articles of food, experienced naval officer will be sent out by the next and were eaten on account of the comparative scarcity of experienced naval officer will be sent out by the next pork and beef. But things are wonderfully changed. At this time a wild turkey is a curiosity; and we have steamers of some of the companies, if in his opinion, from venison brought to us five hundred miles by railway from the information he obtains on arriving at the Isthmus, he Illinois and Michigan, with fresh fish every day from the should deem it necessary. "An ounce of prevention is lakes, and oysters in the shell from Baltimore. And yet I worth a pound of cure," and nipping this thing in the advantages, which others will regard as an ample combud may save a world of future embarrassment and

country is not more sound as regards this matter, and at Trenton on Tuesday last by a sham fight and other It is to be regretted that the press generally of the Thus much in vindication of the justice and humanity of the Government, the truth of history, and the honor that direct approval is so often expressed in favor of such companies participated.

ing extract from its columns : THE MARAUDERS AND MURDERERS .- The impunity

with which fillibustering expeditions are organized on the Pacific coast shows that respect for law and for the rights of neighboring nations possesses no stronger hold upon the public mind on that side of the republic than on this. We hear the exploits of the miserable handful of banditti who lately landed at La Paz, murdered the inhabitants, Landing." It was ratified on the 12th of April, 1834, as I am informed, by the unanimous vote of the Senate. I had the honor of acting as the secretary of the commission in the "negotistion," and my name will be found signed to the treaty as an attesting witness to its execution by the head chiefs of the Seminoles. If that treaty was an "enormity," if it was "an enormity," if it was "an enormi by subverting their sense of duty towards other nations, and their contempt for crime, though committed under "The gang of baffled marguders, whose flaming accounts of their own performances have graced the columns of the newspapers, were robbers and murderers; who, instead of having earned an honorable fame, deserved to be strung up on the first tree to which their captors may bring them. It indicates a most depraved state of opin-ion in the country that this band of flying villains could board an American mail-ship on the high seas, and communicate a formal report of their atrocities upon an unprepared and defenceless community, against whom they had not even a pretext of complaint. They, would not have done so had they not felt a well-grounded confidence that the recital of their lawless violence would be received with other sentiments than the indiguant contempt which they deserve."

If the public press generally would hold similar just anguage, it would soon create such a correct state of public opinion and feeling as would soon put down all such attempts, and remove the stain which they create upon our national reputation.

PROTECTIVE DUTY ON WOOL.

GREENWICH STATION, DECEMBER 24. Messrs. Epirons: It is reported the Government proposes to admit the raw materials used by manufacturers duty free. Such intentions are well calculated to excite sur-prise, especially if pelts and wool are proposed to be pressure against the bridge and embankment, which is

not less, if it is not considerably more, than that employ- completely away from the main structure into the river, ed in its manufacture, and that the manufacturer is quite and about thirty feet of the track bent outwards at each end of the break. An express train from the West had as able to dispense with protection on cloth as is the

s a source of moderate but sure and annual income to gers in the former may be considered truly mirace millions of people scattered through all parts of our councompany must be considerable, and it will be some time try, and those too who would feel the loss of that source | before the damage can be repaired .- Journal of Com of income keenly.

Wool and sheep are now gradually improving, which shown on the estate of Gen. Washington, tose sheep, rapidly improved when under his own save foodlined while he was absent in the army.

four or five years since, and that too when other branches house ruined, and the parquet seats smashed. or will be driven to the butchers or slaughtered for their self-sustaining roof. pelts. It is hoped our Government will not deprive agriculture of the little protection which it now has.

W. M. M. Respectfully,

THE CHEAT RIVER, VIRGINIA.

POR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER In Harper's Magazine for December there is a very in teresting article on the subject of the scenery of this is a free country; if a man don't choose to wear sheet river. The sketches are by a first-rate artist, and the description, if by the same hand, proves that he wields fined \$10 and costs for contempt of court. "This is a the pen with as much skill as the pencil. Few imagined we had near us so great a wonder of nature as the falls of the black fork of Cheat river, which descend five or no socks you can go barefooted," he again cried. six hundred feet in a number of successive leaps, and are Court then formally arraigned him for contempt, and as great a curiosity as the falls of Tequendama, in South America. The whole of the Alleghany range, to Georgia, contains remarkable scenery, and no mountains afford finer subjects for the tourist and artist. Correa de Serra, ed from the Lunatic Asylum at Augusta (Me.) and send There is a very remarkable fall in Habersham county,

which I believe has never been described.

The country on the Cheat river, which contains the Falls of Black Fork, is almost a wilderness. There is a district of at least forty miles by twenty in Randolph county, inhabited only by bears, deer, and other wild animals. I am informed it belongs to the Randolph fathe streams which descend the slopes of the Alleghany mountains to the river. The magnificent timber, chiefly and iron ore. The Monongahela, at Morgantown, divides the river which retains the name, coming from the south ; he is not better known out of his own vicinage. One of his pictures, if exhibited in New York or Philadelphia, would produce a sensation. He has taken a high rank among American artists, and all that is wanting to cause his talents to be every where appreciated, as they are here, is to see his pictures and compare them with those

seeing many other lands, I think this region round the clubs" is very prevalent, and nothing is more come head of the Ohio one of the most desirable and beautiful than for a man or woman to join, pay a few weeks' sub-on the globe. In picturesque beauty it cannot be sur-scription, and then murder a child for the sake of the on the globe. In picturesque beauty it cannot be surpassed; and where is there one superior to it in health, minerals, agricultural advantages, and in its climate? Its valleys and hill-tops are equally fertile, and watered every where by rivulets and streams. I believe it is the best watered country in the world; and in a state of na- is an abstract: ture, when covered with its magnificent forests of oak, walnut, hickory, sugar tree, covering the whole surfaceabounding with every species of game and fish-it must have been a delightful abode to the hunter. I remember, when a boy, that deer and wild turkeys were so abun-H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

military displays, in which a number of visiting volunteer

MATERIAL AID TO TURKEY.

Meeting of Germa . French, Hungarians, &c. YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1852. ther last evening, in Eckhar jected expedition to Turkey in the extreme, and would have formed ject for the pencil of Teniers. Tables we and there, and on each of them stood sun

teers offering their services; one from an American, who-said he could command fifty dollars, and would as soon die in "Hungary" for liberty as in America. A letter die in "Hungary" for liberty as in America. A letter was also read from a Baltimore lady, drawing the atten-tion of the society to a gun which can be fired ten times in a minute, carrying eleven balls at a time, to the dis-tance of three hundred yards.

The President then announced that Mr. Lawrence, of the Eric Railroad Company, had effered provisions for two hundred and fifty men for six months; that Julies had been requested to give a concert; and that the land-lord of the Shakspeare Hotel had offered a room for a vocal performance in order to raise funds for the object the society has in view.

The meeting adjourned; after which several voluntees came forward and enrolled their names. The proceedings were carried on during the evening entirely in the Ger-

We were present yesterday, by the courtesy of the So-cretary of the Navy, at an interview of Lieut Courte. U. S. Navy, just returned from the Japanese expedition. with the President of the United States; during which were presented from Commodore Perry an assortment of Japanese articles, such as silks, pipes, &c. These were a portion of the presents sent on board after the interview at Gori Hammer and the delivery of the letter of the President of the United States to the commissioner deputed to meet the Commodore, while specimens of American manufactures were given in return.—Senting.

BREAK ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD .past six or eight months a small bay which existed between the Hudson River Railroad bridge at Manhattanprise, especially if pelts and wool are proposed to be classed among free articles.

It is believed the capital used in wool-growing is much more than one hundred millions of dollars, and that it is about 10 A. M., some sixty feet of the bridge was forced. passed over the bridge but twenty minutes previous to the accident, and a heavily laden cattle train arrived at it Wool is now raised in all or nearly all the States, and about an hour subsequently. The escape of the passes

ACCIDENT TO A THEATRE. - A singular accident he is well known to result from careful attention, as was shown on the estate of Gen. Washington, cose sheep rapidly improved when under his own sate following and covering the entire width of the building and covering the shown in the army.

If prices become depressed to the rate while prevailed four or five years since and that too when the beautiful prevailed gallery was knocked down, much of the decoration of the contract of of life, had the accident occurred at night w

> A FAST Young Man .- Five young men were arraigned at Cincinnati on Sunday morning for having, while on a spree the preceding night, committed various acts of rowdyism along the streets, in breaking signs, and having a jolly time generally. Judge Spooner find two of them. \$5 each, two others \$10 each, and the fifth (G. W. Hananis) was fined \$20. He had during the progress of the right interrupted the court with slang remarks, and control interrupted the court with slang remarks, and control interrupted the court with slang remarks, and control interrupted the court with slang remarks. trial interrupted the court with slang remarks, and enbeing ordered by the court to be quiet, cried out, "This free country; if you have no boots you can go barefooled." Silence, Mr. Hannis; you are fined \$10 for further contempt of court. "This is a free country; if you have sentenced him to a fine of \$10 and costs, and confin in the cell of the jail, on bread and water, for ten days

Samuel M. Whelpley, the pretended lunatic who es has been arrested, and will now be tried for the theft of the establishment which he hired at the livery stable and forgot to return. He is an old and adroit rogue, and was committed to the lunatic asylum instead of the State prison because he feigned lunacy successfully. He was in the Mexican war, and has been engaged in sundry thefts and robberies before.

CHANGE OF VENUE .- The counsel of Mathew F. Word mily, and may be shortly brought into market by sales for taxes. A part of it is a beautiful country, formed by High School at Louisville, (Ky.) when Matthew short down Mr. WM. H. G. BUTLER, a teacher, were heard before the Circuit Court of Jefferson county on Morales mountains to the river. The magnificent timber, chiefly white oak, so important in Western steamboat building, the Attorney for the Commonwealth. Various affidavia comes directly from the Cheat river. It abounds in coal were introduced by the counsel for the defendants show that the excitement against them in Louisville and Jefferson is such as would be likely to prevent a fair and impartial trial; and Judge Bullock decided that the change of venue should be granted. The question then arese as to the county in which the trial should take place, the law providing that the county must be an adjoining one. A number of affidavits were submitted from citizens of Oldham, who made outh that, in their opinions. an impartial trial could not be had in that county. lar affidavits from citizens of Shelby were introduced to show that the same objection existed to a trial there. The Judge decided that the case should go to Hardin

On Sunday evening last Mr. Haynes, Superintendent of the poor-house in Groton, (Mass.) while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, attacked his wife with a rares and cut her throat, severing the jugular vein, so that she died in a few moments. He then cut his own throat, and

The records of the London police courts daily tors with the most horrible accounts of bloodshed and cruelty wives, and of attempts at crimes of bloodshed and cruelty wives, and of attempts at crimes of bloodshed and cruelty wives, and of attempts at crimes of bloodshed and cruelty with the soul shudders. In the at the bare recital of which the soul shudders. I am of course partial to my own country ; yet, after English rural districts the practice of forming "burish few pounds appropriated towards funeral expenses by the society. In reference to the great increase in the number of these murders, the Grand Jury at the last Liverpool assizes made a presentment, of which the following

"The Grand Jury are of opinion that the interference of the legislature is importatively called for to put a stop to the present sy em of money payments by burial societies. France the cases brought before them at the present assizes, as well as from past experience, the Grand Jury have no doubt that the system operates as a direct incentice to murder, and that many of their fellow-beings are year after year hurried in eternity by those most closely united to them by the ties of nature and of blood, if not of affection, for the sake of the pounds to which by the rules of the societies, as af pre-

sent constituted, the survivors are entitled.
"The misdirection of these funds, and the alarming increain crimes of violence, accompanied by the barbarous use of the knife, have forcibly impressed upon the minds of the Grand Jury the great importance of extending the means of imparting education to all classes of the community; for it is abiding and salutary change in the habits and pursuits of the poorer classes in this country can be hoped for unless sach change is based upon the education and training of the young." their unanimous opinion that no solid foundation